

17-8 C 2
PROGRAM—R. R., HOTEL AND LOCAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE ATLANTA
MEETING, MAY 6-12, INCLUSIVE.

The National Bulletin of Charities and Correction

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PRICE—50 CENTS PER YEAR.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO JOSEPH P. BYERS,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

Vol. VII.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

No. 1



ENTERED MARCH 21, 1902, AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879.

HV88
A335

THE membership fee in the National Conference of Charities and Correction is \$2.50 per year. Attendance at the meetings is not a condition of membership, nor is membership compulsory upon delegates. *Each member* is entitled to a cloth bound copy of the Proceedings, and to the NATIONAL BULLETIN OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION for one year. Check in payment of membership fees should be made payable to the order of ALFRED O. CROWER, Treasurer, and sent to JOSEPH P. BYERS, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Cloth bound volumes of the Proceedings of the Conferences of previous years may be had at \$1.50 per volume, or in quantities of five or more at \$1.25 each. The first Conference was held in 1874. The volumes can be furnished for every year except 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

Address all communications to

JOSEPH P. BYERS,

General Secretary,

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

THE NATIONAL BULLETIN
OF
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

VOL VII.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

No. 1.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction.

ORGANIZATION OF CONFERENCE OF 1903.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 6th - 12th, 1903, INCLUSIVE.

President.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, New York City.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. STEPHEN BALDWIN, Detroit, Mich. J. J. KELSO, Toronto, Canada.
S. W. WOODWARD, Washington, D. C. MICHEL HEYMANN, New Orleans, La.
FREDERICO DEGETAU, San Juan, Porto Rico.

General Secretary.

JOSEPH P. BYERS, Jeffersonville, Ind.

Assistant Secretaries.

W. H. McCLAIN, St. Louis, Mo. W. FRANK PERSONS, New York City.
MRS. S. IZETTA GEORGE, Denver, *Col. W. S. EAGLESON, Columbus, Ohio.
A. W. ABBOTT, Orange, N. J.

Treasurer.

ALFRED O. CROZIER, Wilmington, Delaware.

Official Reporter and Editor.

MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS, New York City.

Executive Committee.

ROBT. W. DE FOREST, Chairman, <i>ex officio</i> .	ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, Mansfield, O.	WILLIAM R. STEWART, New York City.
F. B. SANBORN, Concord, Mass.	CHARLES R. HENDERSON, Chicago, Ill.
A. E. ELMORE, Fort Howard, Wis.	CHARLES E. FAULKNER, Minneapolis, Minn.
FRED. H. WINES, Washington, D. C.	JOHN M. GLENN, Baltimore, Md.
WM. P. LETCHWORTH, Portage, N. Y.	TIMOTHY NICHOLSON, Richmond, Ind.
PHILIP C. GARRETT, Philadelphia, Pa.	AMOS W. BUTLER, Indianapolis, Ind.
*WILLIAM HOWARD NEFF, Cincinnati, Ohio.	REV. S. G. SMITH, St. Paul, Minn.
Rt. Rev. G. D. GILLESPIE, Grand Rapids, Mich.	JAMES ALLISON, Cincinnati, O.
H. H. HART, Chicago, Ills.	MISS JULIA C. LATHROP, Rockford, Ill.
L. C. STORRS, Lansing, Mich.	NATHAN BIJUR, New York City.
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston, Mass.	JEFFREY R. BRACKETT, Baltimore, Md.
A. O. WRIGHT, Madison, Wis.	MRS. E. E. WILLIAMSON, Elizabeth, N. J.

* Deceased.

State Corresponding Secretaries.

Alabama	Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, Livingston.
Alaska	Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C.
Arizona	C. H. Akers, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Prof. J. H. Reynolds, Fayetteville.
California	Miss Katherine C. Felton, Asso. Char., San Francisco.
Colorado	C. L. Stonnaker, Denver.
Connecticut	Charles P. Kellogg, Waterbury.
Delaware	Mrs. Emma P. Warner, Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington, D. C.
Florida	A. D. Penny, Titusville.
Georgia	Dr. T. D. Longino, Atlanta.
Idaho	Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Wardner.
Illinois	H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Indiana	Amos W. Butler, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Rev. A. Grant Evens, Muscogee.
Iowa	Hon. L. G. Kinne, Des Moines.
Kansas	Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Lawrence.
Kentucky	Miss Emma A. Gallagher, 221 E. Walnut St., Louisville.
Louisiana	Michel Heymann, New Orleans.
Maine	Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Portland.
Maryland	Dr. Jacob H. Hollender, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University.
Massachusetts	Joseph Lee, Boston.
Michigan	L. C. Storrs, Lansing.
Minnesota	W. A. Gates, State Capitol, St. Paul.
Mississippi	W. S. Harrison, Starkville.
Missouri	Miss Mary E. Perry, St. Louis.
Montana	Walter M. Jordan, Helena.
Nebraska	Rev. A. W. Clark, Omaha.
Nevada	
New Hampshire	Mrs. Frank S. Streeter, Concord.
New Jersey	William H. Allen, Jersey City.
New Mexico	Rev. Mary J. Borden, Albuquerque.
New York	R. W. Hebbard, Albany.
North Carolina	*C. B. Denson, Raleigh.
North Dakota	Rev. B. H. Brasted, Fargo.
Ohio	C. M. Hubbard, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Mrs. R. W. Ramsey, Guthrie.
Oregon	W. R. Walpole, 213 4th St., Portland.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. Rollin Norris, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Dr. George F. Keene, Howard.
South Carolina	Archdeacon Edmund E. Joyner, Columbia.
South Dakota	W. B. Sherrard, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	G. W. Dyer, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.
Texas	Rev. R. P. Buckner, D. D., Dallas.
Utah	Miss Grace M. Paddock, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Rev. J. Edward Wright, Montpelier.
Virginia	W. F. Drewry, M. D., Petersburg.
Washington	Thomas P. Westendorf, Chehalis.
West Virginia	Mrs. N. R. C. Morrow, Fairmont.
Wisconsin	Herman Grotophorst, Baraboo.
Wyoming	J. B. Sheldon, Cheyenne.
Cuba	Jerome B. Clark, Havana.
Mexico	José F. Godoy, Washington, D. C.
Porto Rico	B. H. Ousterhoudt, San Juan.
British Columbia	C. J. South, Vancouver.
Manitoba and West Canada	David Young, Selkirk.
New Brunswick	Rev. Hunter Boyd, The Manse, Wawig.
Nova Scotia	Mrs. R. L. Borden, Halifax.
Ontario	Dr. A. M. Rosebrugh, Confederation Bldg., Toronto.
Prince Edward Island	B. Balderston, Charlottetown.
Quebec	Richard H. Lane, Montreal.

* Died January 15, 1903. Successor is Miss Daisy Denson, Asst. Sec'y. Board of Public Charities, Raleigh.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reports from States.

Joseph P. Byers, Jeffersonville, Ind., *Chairman ex officio.*
 *C. B. Denson, Sec'y. Bd. Public Charities, Raleigh, N. C. C. M. Hubbard, Sec'y. Assoc. Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Walter S. Uford, Sec'y. C. O. S., Baltimore, Md.

State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction.

Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, *Chairman*, Lawrence, Kans.
 Geo. S. Wilson, Sec'y. Bd. Charities, Washington, D. C. Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 John Cowrie, Mem. Bd. Control, Des Moines, Ia. Rutherford H. Platt, Mem. Bd. St. Charities, Columbus, Ohio.
 Prof. George F. Canfield, New York City. L. C. Storrs, Sec'y. St. Bd. Charities, Lansing, Mich.
 Prof. D. C. Brown, Mem. Bd. St. Charities, Irvington, Ind. Mrs. Lillian C. Streeter, 234 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.
 Rev. Francis A. Foy, Jersey City, N. J. George B. Davis, Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Michel Heymann, Supt. Jewish Orphans Home, New Orleans, La. Thomas T. Tynan, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Needy Families in their Homes, Including Legal Aid.

Edmond J. Butler, *Chairman*, New York City.
 Jas. Minnick, 181 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Anna M. Fosdick, Mobile, Ala.
 William J. Berkowitz, Kansas City, Mo. Max Senior, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Miss C. A. Whitney, Asso. Charities, Oakland, Cal. W. H. McClain, Gen. Mgr. Provident Assn., St. Louis, Mo.
 Miss Mary L. Birtwell, 671 Mass. Ave. Cambridge, Mass. Rev. Clarence Thwing, Charity Organization Society, Seattle, Wash.
 Rev. E. Evans-Carrington, Colorado Springs, Colo. W. S. Bovard, Portland, Me.
 A. W. McDougall, Newark, N. J. Miss Mary Philbrook, Newark, N. J.
 David I. Green, Hartford, Conn. Mrs. F. J. Howe, 1922 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Wm. M. Nixon, Atlanta, Ga. M. A. O'Byrne, Savannah, Ga.
 Prof. Frank L. McVey, Minneapolis, Minn.

Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System.

†T. F. Chapin, Supt. Lyman School for Boys, *Chairman*, Westboro, Mass.
 C. O. Merica, Supt. Ind. School for Boys, Waukesha, Wis. W. C. Kilvington, Supt. State Ind. School, Nashville, Tenn.
 F. H. Nibecker, Supt. House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa. Eugene E. York, Supt. Ind. School for Boys, Plainfield, Ind.
 Mrs. W. G. Fairbank, Asst. Supt. Ind. School for Girls, Middletown, Conn. W. W. Mayo, Supt. Berkshire Ind. Farm, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.
 Mrs. L. U. DeBolt, Supt. Ind. Home for Girls, Chillicothe, Mo. Miss Minnie F. Low, 4860 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. B. Robinson, Pres. Catholic Protectory, New York, N. Y. Howell C. Stull, Trustee State Home for Girls, Trenton, N. J.
 Richard S. Tuthill, Judge Juvenile Court, Chicago, Ill.

Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor, and Recreation.

Hugh F. Fox, *Chairman*, Bayonne, N. J.
 Miss M. C. De Graffenried, Washington, D. C. M. A. Warren, North Chelmsford, Mass.
 Miss Edith J. Rich, 638 Astor St., Milwaukee, Wis. H. W. Lewis, San Francisco, Cal.
 John J. Barry, 1169 Boston Road, New York City. John B. Montgomery, Supt. State School, Coldwater, Mich.
 Miss Mary Hall, Hartford, Conn. Rev. H. H. Hart, 79 Dearborn St. Chicago Ill.
 Mrs. A. W. Bryant, 234 Maple Ave., Oak Park, Chicago, Ill. William B. Streeter, Agt. Bd. St. Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Mrs. Thomas L. Westerfield, Dallas, Tex. Geo. L. Sehon, Supt. Children's Home Soc., Louisville, Ky.

* Deceased. † Resigned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Colonies for and Segregation of Defectives.

- Alexander Johnson, Supt. Inst. for Feeble-Minded, *Chairman*, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 Dr. William A. Polglase, Supt. Inst. for Feeble Minded.....Lapeer, Mich.
 Edward M. Wilson.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, Supt. Inst. for Feeble Minded.....Chippewa Falls, Wis.
 L. G. Kinne, Mem. St. Bd. of Control, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Dr. A. C. Rogers, Supt. Inst. for Feeble Minded.....Faribault, Minn.
 Daniel B. Murphy.....Rochester, N. Y.
 Miss Mary E. Perry, Mem. Bd. St. Charities, St. Louis, Mo.
 Miss Mattie Gundry.....Falls Church, Va.

The Treatment of Criminals, Including Probation, Parole and Pardon.

- Rev. S. J. Barrows, *Chairman*, New York City.
 Mrs. Hannah* G. Solomon, 4406 Michigan Ave.....Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph P. Byers, Sec'y. Bd. St. Charities, Columbus, Ohio.
 Charlton T. Lewis.....Morristown, N. J.
 C. H. Bundy.....Marion, Ind.
 Thomas W. Hynes, Commissioner Dept. of Correction.....New York City.
 Warden S. A. Hawk, U. S. Pen'try, Atlanta, Ga.
 Warren F. Spaulding, Sec. Mass. Prison Ass'n.....Boston, Mass.
 J. L. Tait, Central Howard Ass'n.....Chicago, Ill.
 W. P. Lyon.....Madison, Wis.
 Charles Hutzler.....Richmond, Va.
 Dr. Shirley Bragg.....Montgomery, Ala.
 Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain Western Pen'try.....Allegheny City, Pa.

County and Municipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief, and Vagrancy.

- C. L. Stonaker, Sec'y. St. Bd. Charities, *Chairman*, Denver, Colo.
 W. H. Allen, Sec'y. A. I. C. P., New York City.
 B. Pickmann Mann.....Washington, D. C.
 Charles P. Kellogg, Sec'y. St. Bd. Charities, Waterbury, Conn.
 Robert W. Hill, Inspector St. Bd. Charities, Albany, N. Y.
 Miss Alice C. Willard, 1506 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Mem. Bd. Trustees Pauper Inst'ns.....Boston, Mass.
 W. S. French.....Evansville, Ind.
 S. C. Lowenstein, Supt. Jewish Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Siegmund Simon, Poor Commissioner, Detroit, Mich.
 Rabbi Isaac L. Rypins.....St. Paul, Minn.
 W. S. Harrison.....Starkville, Miss.
 Clarence F. Low.....New Orleans, La.
 A. S. Meserve, Warden County Workhouse, Wilmington, Del.

The Insane, Including Psychopathic Hospitals, Boarding Out and After-care.

- Dr. Frederick Peterson, *Chairman*, New York City.
 *Dr. E. G. Carpenter, Supt. St. Hospital, Columbus, Ohio.
 Dr. Edward C. Runge, Supt. Hos. for Insane.....St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles F. Curry, Supt. Hos. for Insane, Blackwood, N. J.
 Dr. Mary A. Spink, Mem. Bd. St. Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Dr. W. B. Kern.....Hastings, Neb.
 Dr. William F. Drewry, Supt. Hos. for Insane.....Petersburg, Va.
 O. W. O. Hardmann, Director Hos. for Insane.....Middlebourne, W. Va.
 Dr. Francisco R. Goenaga, Supt. Hos. for Insane.....San Juan, Porto, Rico.
 Dr. William J. Herdman.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Dr. J. T. Searcy, Supt. Hos. for Insane, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection.

- Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, *Chairman*, Boston, Mass.
 Gen. George M. Sternberg.....Washington, D. C.
 Miss M. E. Richmond, Gen. Sec'y. Charity Org. Soc.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 Mrs. Emmons Blaine, 234 Lincoln P'k. Boulevard.....Chicago, Ill.
 I. M. Hanson.....Kansas City, Mo.
 Dr. George F. Keene, Supt. Hos. for Insane.....Howard, R. I.
 Lawrence Veiller, Tenement House Dept., New York, N. Y.
 Prof. Charles H. Cooley.....Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Rabbi Moses J. Gries.....Cleveland, Ohio.
 Harold Kelsey Estabrook, 101 Washington Ave.....Cambridge, Mass.
 Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon.....New York, N. Y.

* Deceased.

SPECIAL — Pay particular attention to the Railroad announcements in this number of the Bulletin. Follow instructions there given and you will avoid possible inconvenience to yourself and others.

The Atlanta Conference.

At this writing, March 28, the local and general arrangements for the Atlanta Conference are being rapidly perfected. There seems to be a very general desire on the part of the Conference membership to attend the meeting this year. The Governors of States have to an unusual extent acted favorably in the appointment of official delegates. The Mayors of all cities of 10,000 or more population in the United States and Canada were requested to appoint delegates to represent the various charitable and reformatory organizations of their respective cities: they, too, many of them have appointed representatives. The citizens of Atlanta, the mayor, and Governor Terrell of Georgia are sparing no effort to secure a large attendance from the Southern States. Railroad rates are favorable—the same as last year. The programs are always inspiring, suggestive, and helpful. All in all the Atlanta Conference seems destined to be as good, if not better than the best.

**Two Important Appointments—
Frederick Howard Wines—
Wm. H. Allen.**

Dr. Frederick Howard Wines, who was for thirty years secretary of the Illinois State Board of Public Charities, and has also served twice as expert special agent of the Census, and acted as assistant director of the Twelfth U. S. Census, has been elected to succeed Dr. William H. Allen as secretary of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Association, and will remove from Washington, D. C., to his new home on or about the first of April. Dr. Allen takes the position vacated by Mr. Tucker, the secretaryship of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Dr. Wines and Mr. Andrew E. Elmore of Wisconsin are believed to be the only survivors of the first Conference, at Madison, of the Illinois and Wisconsin Boards,

which resulted in the establishment of the National Conference of Charities. Except Mr. F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts, he is the oldest living ex-secretary of a state board. The Massachusetts board was the first created in the United States, and that in Illinois the fourth. Without exception, he has served longer in that relation than any other man. His experience, thus gained, as well as in the presidency of the National Conference of Charities, and the International Congress at Chicago, and as secretary of the National Prison Association, should qualify him for great usefulness in New Jersey, if properly sustained. New Jersey has no state board, and the work of education of public opinion there can be carried on only by the S. C. A. A. For this work Dr. Wines possesses peculiar gifts, being an original investigator, a teacher, an editor, an author, and a fluent and interesting public speaker, with something to say worthy of attention and reflection. The State Charities Aid Association is certainly to be congratulated in its new secretary. Success to both.

**Capt. C. B.
Denson.**

The National Conference and all the interests it represents suffered a severe loss on January 15th in the death of C. B. Denson, who for fourteen years had been the Secretary of the North Carolina Board of Public Charities. Captain C. B. Denson was born in Suffolk, Va., September 29th, 1837. He was educated at the Virginia Collegiate and Military Institute at Portsmouth, Va. Several years before the War of the Rebellion he established the Franklin Academy, it being the first military school in the State. He served throughout the war in the Southern army. After the war he established at Pittsboro the Scientific Academy. In 1885 he removed with his family to Raleigh, N. C., where he was for many years connected with the Raleigh Male Academy. In 1888 he was appointed to the position of Secretary of the State Board of Charities, and in the work of this Board took great delight. A true man, with high ideals, large talents, a warm heart and generous nature, his work as Secretary of that Board has made for him an enduring monument.

Capt. Denson is survived by his wife, four sons and three daughters. One of the latter, Miss Daisy Denson, has for some time been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

THE THIRD KANSAS STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

PROF. FRANK W. BLACKMAR, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The third annual conference was the most satisfactory of any yet held in Kansas. It was a joint session of the Kansas Conference and the Society for the Friendless, there being two joint sessions, and two special sessions of each society. The opening joint session was held on November 19th, in the First Presbyterian Church in Lawrence, the principal features of the evening were the annual address of the President of the Kansas Conference delivered by Professor F. W. Blackmar, an address of welcome by the Mayor of the City, Mr. A. L. Selig, and an admirable address of Mr. Joseph P. Byers, National Secretary, on "SOME SOCIAL BURDENS, WHAT THEY ARE, AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO LIGHTEN THEM."

The Thursday morning session was in charge of the Society for the Friendless. The subject for discussion was "The prevention of crime; before arrest and after arrest." All of the addresses were pointed and practical, but the ones deserving special mention were those of Judge Ben. B. Linsey of Denver and Professor H. W. Charles of the Boys' Industrial School, Topeka, and the discussion of Supt. J. S. Simons of the Hutchinson Reformatory. The presentation of the case of the Probation of the Juvenile Offender was especially worthy on account of the practical work the speaker has been doing. He comes fresh from a great and successful work.

Thursday afternoon session in charge of the Kansas Conference was devoted to the discussion of Local Charities and the Care of Children. Among the important addresses were "County Charities" by Rev. F. M. Bennett, President of the Associated Charities in Lawrence; "The Homeless Poor," by J. M. Hanson of Kansas City, late Secretary of Charities, "Dependent Children," by Rev. O. S. Morrow, Supt. of the Childrens' Aid Society, and on "Epileptic Children," by D. L. L. Uhls of the Osawatomie State Hospital.

The joint session Thursday evening was chiefly devoted to the annual address of the President of the Society for the Friendless, Judge T. F. Garver of Topeka, and the stirring address of Professor Graham Taylor on "Patriotism in Philanthropy." Taylor always pleases and interests his hearers.

Friday morning exercises were conducted by the Conference. After a business session the subject of legislation and management was discussed. Henry Allen, President of State Board of Charities, who was on the program for this morning, gave his address the previous day. The chief addresses were by Edwin Snyder, late Secretary of the Kansas Board of Charities on "The Merit System in Penal and Charitable Institutions," and by Hon. C. L. Stonaker, Secretary of the Board of Charities, Denver. Mr. Stonaker gave an excellent review of the situation. Also an excellent address by Edw. A. Fredenhagen, Supt. of the

Society for the Friendless was given, it having been moved forward from Thursday's program.

Friday afternoon session was in charge of the Society for the Friendless. After a business session the "Redemption of the Criminal" was discussed by several persons. Among the more important addresses were those of Maj. R. W. McLaughry on "The Redemption of the Criminal Through the Indeterminate Sentence," a discussion of the same by Warden Jewett, "The Work of the Prison Chaplain," by Chaplain A. D. McBrian and "Employment Finding and After Care," by District Supt. Frank D. Brainerd.

Friday evening was devoted to a fine concert under the direction of Professor George B. Penny Dean of the School of Music, University of Kansas.

The attendance on all of the sessions was good and much enthusiasm was aroused. The workers in Kansas feel much encouraged. The practical tendency of the convention was marked throughout all the sessions.

The movements toward legislation as expressed in the discussion of the convention were chiefly for (1) a juvenile court with probation for juvenile offenders; (2) amendment of the present probation law; (3) the provision by law of the indeterminate sentence; (4) the establishment of a uniform law for county charities; (5) the establishment of the merit system among employees; (6) and the establishment of a non-partisan unsalaried State board of Charities.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE CONFERENCE.

No one in New Jersey will dispute the assertion that the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Corrections owes its existence to the inspiration and leadership of Mrs. Emily E. Williamson of Elizabeth, who organized and presided over its second annual meeting in the Hall of Representatives, in the State House at Trenton, February 19-20. The programme, as explained by Rev. D. Atkinson, in the opening address on "The Significance of the Conference," was designed to include three topics for discussion: The child, woman, and the duty of the men of the state, represented in the General Assembly, to both.

So much was said, and so well said, by those present, that space will not allow of a bare reference to many of the papers read and speeches made. In speaking of "Child Saving and the Defaulting Parent," Rev. Dr. Minton made feeling allusion to the recent utterance of President Roosevelt on "a delicate but exceedingly important subject," and said that "if for any reason this country should become another France, with its barren and blighted homes, then our glory is departed, and our national downfall is assured." He expressed the opinion that a uniform divorce law is the supreme need in this country to-day. Mr. Sherman G. Kingsley, General Secretary of the Boston Children's Friend Society, in an exquisite paper, of rare literary excellence and almost poetic beauty,

described the change in the methods of work of that society, which has given up and abandoned the "home" of which it was so proud and to which it felt such attachment, and now places out, for family care, all the children committed to its care and guardianship. If the Society had a gift of a million dollars, he said that, in the light of the results which had followed this change, he would not advocate spending a single cent in the erection and maintenance of the most temporary home. The main interest, however, of the session devoted to the question of the needs of the destitute and neglected child, centered in the account given of the practical working of the probation system in New Jersey, by various judges charged with its administration, who commended it in the strongest terms, and advocated the further extension of its benefits.

Mrs. George A. Blackwell of Orange clearly and strongly demonstrated the need of better methods of caring for female prisoners of the state, of whom about 1600 are annually committed for trial, and the average number in custody is 150. There are twenty-one jails, but police matrons in only five of them, and even in these they have not the care of the women and girls incarcerated, who have opportunity to communicate, not only with each other but with prisoners of the opposite sex. The only practicable remedy is the creation of a state reformatory for women, similar to that at Sherborne, Massachusetts.

At the night session Bishop McFaul (R. C.) was to have delivered an address of welcome, entitled "The New Altruism," but on account of illness deputed Chancellor Norris to perform this service in his stead, who was followed by Gov. Murphy, in a few uncommonly happy remarks. Mrs. Williamson then, is president, delivered the annual address, which was a succinct account of the state institutions. She wanted the system enlarged by the addition of a state school for the blind, and urged the establishment of juvenile courts.

Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, of Morristown, was introduced, to speak on "State Supervision of Charities and Corrections; its Necessity, and the Best Methods." The need of supervision, he said, was obvious and required no elucidation. To be effective, it should be in the name of the state and by its authority. He thought that the work of the state supervisory boards justified their creation and their cost. He did not approve the creation of a state board of control, as proposed by the authors of two bills now pending in the legislature, which were crude in their provisions, but were proofs of interest on the part of thinking men in this department of the public service and of a healthy determination to make progress in them. As such, they might be accepted and welcomed; but he commended the Governor for advising the legislature rather to authorize the appointment of a commission to consider and report upon the whole question.

As in Virginia, so in New Jersey, the end sought by the Conference, the point to which all its deliberations tended, was the establishment of a state board of charities. The discussion of this subject was renewed Friday morning, when the first speaker was Dr. Wines, who disclaimed any desire impertinently to interfere in the affairs of a state of

which he was not a citizen, but appeared by request as a witness, to testify concerning the experience of Illinois, where he had served for thirty years as secretary of a board with supervisory powers only. He thought that the influence of such a board is wider and deeper than that of an executive board, and pointed out, first, that the effect of creating a board of control is to strengthen the political machine, and subordinate the interests of the unfortunate collected in state institutions to those of the party in power; and second, that such a board is not subject to supervision, so that the primary purpose of a state board is defeated, and the misuse of political patronage is unchecked.

A very remarkable address followed by Mr. James Hegg, formerly of Wisconsin, but now of New Jersey, who had served in the west, first as a member of a state board of control, and later as the superintendent of a state institution under that board. His double experience had taught him, not only that there is no power so likely to be prostituted to partisan ends, but that the practical effect of consolidation is to impair the authority of superintendents, to render them less efficient, and to injure the administration and work of the institutions under their charge. He favored a supervisory board and the retention in office of the existing local boards of management.

In summing up the debate, at its close, Mr. Lewis said that for New Jersey the creation of a supervisory board would be a step forward, but that to institute a board of control would be a retrograde movement, and would put the state far behind in the advance of civilization and of humanity.

No mention was made, at this session, of the National Conference or its approaching session at Atlanta.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONFERENCE.

No more notable Conference of Charities, and none more promising of lasting results, has been held this year in any state than that which assembled in Richmond, February 10-12. The Virginia Conference was organized in 1900, and chartered in 1901; but, as one of the speakers observed, although born three years ago, not till now has it been able to walk. The attendance was about one hundred and kept up to the close. It included many of the local clergy, and, what is believed to be without precedent, both the proprietor and the managing editor of the Times-Dispatch, the only daily morning newspaper in the city, not to speak of a sprinkling of members of the legislature. The programme was admirable, not overcrowded, but so arranged as to admit of full and free extemporaneous talk. After the address of welcome by Gov. Montague, and the response made by Dr. Vawter, a strong foundation was laid for the work in hand in the report presented by a special committee on the county jails and almshouses of Virginia, by the chairman, Rev. Dr. Pilcher, which was an unusually picturesque and realistic account of them, and calculated to make a deep impression of the need for active

exertion to improve their condition and management. This was followed by the opening address, delivered by Mr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, of Baltimore, on the history of the charitable movement in this country which has been so marked a feature of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, in which he emphasized the thought that it has been a campaign of education, and dwelt upon the educational value of national and state conferences of charities and correction.

At the morning session, on Wednesday, Dr. Frederick H. Wines, of Washington, D. C., addressed himself to the question of the need of state boards of charities in states now without them. He took up the view expressed by Mr. Brackett, and carried it a step farther, explaining that the function of such boards is mainly educational. To their creation is traceable the primary impulse given to this great philanthropic advance; and it is out of the sense of need which they awakened in the public mind and conscience, that our national and state conferences have sprung. But their power as an educational force is impaired, wherever they are perverted from their original purpose as supervisory boards and converted into central boards of control exercising the powers formerly vested in the local boards of trustees of state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions.

That afternoon the Conference in a body visited the Loretta Training School for the Feeble-Minded near Ashland, a new and private institution; the topic for discussion at the evening session being "State Care of the Feeble-Minded," when Dr. Martin L. Barr, superintendent of the institution at Elwyn, Pa., read the principal paper, but was followed by Miss Eva Robinson, of the Loretto School, and Miss Mattie Gundry, proprietor of another private school at Falls Church, Va., where Camp Alger was pitched during the Spanish war, in the immediate vicinity of the National Capital.

On Thursday morning the Conference visited the Laurel Reformatory, a few miles north of Richmond, and held its session there. Mr. James Allison, Superintendent of the Cincinnati House of Refuge, was given the floor, and, after describing in some detail the nature and methods of successful reformatory work with wayward and heedless children, was plied with questions until the hour of adjournment. On returning to the city an interesting and profitable visit was paid, by special invitation, to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

In the afternoon a very enjoyable reception was given to the members of the Conference, at the Executive Mansion, by Gov. and Mrs. Montague.

At night the subject of "Public and Private Charities" was under consideration, Mr. John M. Glenn of Baltimore being the chief speaker, who advocated more thorough and efficient organization as the condition of success in this work. A number of papers, mainly of local interest, were read; but special mention should be made of the excellent address on public charities by Mr. George B. Davis, secretary of the Conference,

who is superintendent of charities for the city and county and in charge of the almshouse, an admirably managed home for the poor.

Very many citizens of Virginia cooperated in the arduous preliminary work of preparation for this meeting; but it seemed to be generally conceded that the laboring oar had been pulled by Mrs. E. C. Minor, wife of Judge Minor of the Superior Court, and Dr. William F. Drewry, superintendent of the state hospital and asylum for colored insane, at Petersburg. The visitors from other states were impressed with the fact that the "new South" begins to realize its need of the "new charity"; and that the rapid development of manufactures in that section of the country will stimulate and render effective the efforts now making by her best men and women to meet the novel demands of a novel situation.

Fifteen delegates were appointed to attend the National Conference at Atlanta, in May. The next session of the State Conference will be at Norfolk, in February, 1904.

The Atlanta Conference.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS—HOTELS—RAILROAD RATES—PROGRAM.

Last May, at the Detroit Conference, there were many new names on the registration list. One of these names belonged to a gentleman from a State and city hitherto comparatively little known in the work of the Conference. Dr. T. D. Longino, of Atlanta, Georgia, the gentleman in question, came as many others have come, a stranger to the Conference and in a way unfamiliar with the exact nature, scope and methods of the organization. Probably the first official delegate ever sent by his city to represent it and its charities at a National Conference, he, with characteristic modesty, sat through session after session, an attentive and interested listener. He sized up the Conference, saw that it was good and with a quick realization of the value of the organization and its influence, with a suddenness of action erroneously supposed to be the peculiar trait of the northerner, set to work to secure the next session for his home city. He had a hard fight, for there were other cities earnestly striving for the same thing: but he won.

The present indications are that the Conference made no mistake in yielding to the quiet persuasiveness of Dr. Longino. The Mayor and citizens of Atlanta are and have been up and doing, as is evidenced in the organization and work of the several local committees. To a degree hitherto unknown the Governor of Georgia has taken an active personal interest in the approaching meeting. He has appointed a strong Atlanta Committee and named all of the Judges and Solicitors General of the several judicial districts in Georgia as delegates. He has also appointed a local committee in each town and city of 2500 or more population. He has written the Governors of the several Southern States urging them to effect similar organizations and to appoint large and strong delegations to attend the Conference.

The list of local committees appears elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

HOTELS.

CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS will be at the PIEDMONT HOTEL. Rates \$3.00 and upward, American plan; \$1.50 and up, European plan. Write for reservations.

KIMBALL HOUSE—\$2.50 to \$4.50, American plan.

ARAGON HOTEL—\$2.00 to \$4.00, American plan. European plan, \$1.00 to \$3.00. Above rates apply to one person in room. Two persons in room, American plan, \$2.00 to \$3.50; European, 75c to \$2.00.

MAJESTIC — \$3.50 to \$5.00, American plan.

MARION HOTEL — \$2.00 to \$3.00, American plan.

BALLARD HOUSE, \$1.50 to \$2.50, American plan.

PRIVATE BOARDING places can be had by those who desire. Delegates who wish such accommodation should write in advance to W. G. Cooper, Local Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta.

RAILROAD ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Members of the Conference, Delegates, and all other persons attending the Atlanta Conference should read carefully, and be guided by the following directions. In case of any doubt or misunderstanding consult your local ticket agent.

I. NEW ENGLAND AND TRUNK LINES PASSENGER ASSOCIATION TERRITORY INCLUDING

NEW ENGLAND STATES, NEW YORK (east of Buffalo and Salamanca), PENNSYLVANIA (east of Pittsburg), New Jersey, Delaware), MARYLAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Includes all territory north of the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and east of Charleston, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Buffalo and Toronto.)

In the above described territory the rate to Atlanta will be one and a third fare to Washington D. C. (or other point on the Potomac River), plus one fare for the round trip from said point to Atlanta. Delegates will be able to purchase round trip tickets, dates of sale May 3rd and 4th, tickets good for continuous passage in each direction. Return limit May 16. R. R. certificates NOT required.

II. CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION TERRITORY INCLUDING

NEW YORK (west of Buffalo and Salamanca) PENNSYLVANIA (west of Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg), OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, CANADA (lying between Toronto and Sarnia), ILLINOIS (east of Cairo, St. Louis, Quincy, East Burlington, Peoria and Chicago.)

Persons attending the Conference from the foregoing described territory will buy tickets to Atlanta at one fare for the round trip, subject to the following: Half fare tickets will be sold on May 3rd and 4th, inclusive, good returning up to and including May 16th, only to persons holding a certificate signed by the General Secretary of the Conference. These certificates will authorize the bearer and the immediate members of his or her family to purchase round-trip tickets to Atlanta at half fare. They will be mailed to all members and delegates residing in the territory described not later than April 15th. Other persons, not members or official delegates, expecting to attend the Conference, should at

once notify the General Secretary at Jeffersonville, Ind., of their intention in order that certificates can be sent to them. The certificates can also be obtained, after April 15th, from W. H. McClain, No. 1623 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Butler, Secretary Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. C. Storrs, Secretary Board of State Charities, Lansing, Mich.; H. H. Shirer, Secretary Board of State Charities, Columbus, Ohio; E. P. Bicknell, Bureau of Associated Charities, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago; Walter L. Cosper, Secretary Associated Charities, Peoria, Ill., and J. J. Kelso, Secretary Children's Department, Toronto, Canada.

III. SOUTHEASTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION INCLUDING

KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA (south of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway); **TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA** (east of the Mississippi River) and **FLORIDA**.

Persons attending the Conference from the foregoing territory will purchase tickets to Atlanta at one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold on May 4th and 5th. Return limit, May 16th. This rate was promulgated by the Southern Passenger Association in circular No. 1696. Delegates from the south will do well to consult their local ticket agents in advance in order to make sure that they have received notice of this rate.

IV. SOUTHWESTERN PASSENGER ASSOCIATION INCLUDING

MISSOURI (south of the Missouri River), **OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND TEXAS**.

No special rate as yet authorized. Delegates from this territory should read directions given under II. Identification certificates will be sent on application, so that delegates may take advantage of Central Passenger Association rates.

V. WESTERN AND TRANS-CONTINENTAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION INCLUDING

NORTHERN ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI (north of the Missouri River), **AND ALL OTHER STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER** except as mentioned under IV).

Definite announcement of rate from the above described territory has not at this time been received. Persons attending from this territory should consult with their local ticket agents. Read directions under IV.

THE PROGRAM.

The program here outlined is incomplete and subject to further change and additions. The work of the Sections not given will be incorporated in the official program, which will be distributed on the first (Registration) day of the Conference, May 6th.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6TH.

OPENING MEETING —

Addresses of Welcome, Responses and the annual address of the President, Robert W. de Forest, of New York City.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7TH.

GENERAL SESSION —

"County and Municipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief and Vagrancy."

9:30. Conference Business. Appointment by the President of Committees on "Organization for 1904" and "Resolutions."

10:00. Report of the Committee. General subject "Vagrancy."

Paper: *The Vagrant; Social Parasite or Social Product?* William H. Allen, Ph. D., Secretary New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York City.

Discussion:

- (a) *Reinstatement of Vagrants Through Municipal Lodging Houses*, opened by Miss Willard, Chicago.
- (b) *Elimination of Individual Vagrants; Vagrancy Police*, opened by James Forbes, New York City.
- (c) *The Rural Vagrant*, opened by James F. Jackson, Minneapolis, Minn. General discussion from the floor opened by ex-Mayor Livingston Mimms, Atlanta.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SECTION MEETINGS —

- 2:00 A. *"Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System."* W. C. Kilvington, Nashville, Tenn, Chairman of the Section.

No papers. The entire time will be devoted to open discussion of questions dealing with the juvenile delinquent.

- B. *"Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection."* Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Boston, Mass., Chairman of the Section.

Subject for discussion: *"Sanitary Inspection."* No papers.

- C. *"County and Municipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief and Vagrancy."* C. L. Stonaker, Denver, Colo., Chairman of the Section.

Subject: "*County and Municipal Charities.*" Discussion opened by representatives of (1) New England, (2) The South, (3) The Middle West, followed by open discussion.

THURSDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION —

"*State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction.*"

Report of the Committee by the Chairman, Prof. Frank W. Blackmar, Lawrence, Kans. Followed by discussion.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8TH.

SECTION MEETINGS —

10:00 A. "*Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System.*" W. C. Kilvington, Chairman.

Open discussion of methods of prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

B. "*State Supervision and Administration of Charities and Correction.*" Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Chairman. Discussion.

C. "*Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection.*" Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Chairman.

Subject for discussion: "*The Tenement-house Problem.*" Paper by C. M. Hubbard, Secretary Associated Charities of Cincinnati on "*Housing of the Poor in the City of Cincinnati.*" Followed by discussion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SECTION MEETINGS —

2:00 A. "*Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System.*" W. C. Kilvington, Chairman.

Subject for discussion, "The Juvenile Court." To be introduced by officers of Juvenile Courts present, followed by open discussion.

B. "*The Treatment of Criminals, Including Probation, Parole and Pardon.*" S. J. Barrows, Secretary New York Prison Aid Association, Chairman. Speakers to be announced.

C. "*Needy Families in Their Homes, Including Legal Aid.*" Edmond J. Butler, New York City, Chairman.

Topic: *The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes* —

(1) By *Material Aid*, presented by Lee K. Frankel, New York City.

(2) By *Educational and Religious Aids*, presented by J. Carroll Payne, Atlanta, Ga.

- (3) By *Industrial Aid*, presented by Michael Heymann,
New Orleans, La.

General Discussion.

FRIDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION —

- 8:00. *"Juvenile Delinquents, Including Children's Courts and the Probation System."*

Address: *"Reforming Children Without a Reformatory,"* by J. J. Kelso, Sup't. Department of Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto, Canada.

Others to be announced.

SATURDAY, MAY 9TH.

GENERAL SESSION —

- 9:30. Conference Business.

- 10:00. *"Colonies for and Segregation of Defectives."*

Report of Standing Committee by the Chairman, Alexander Johnson, Sup't School for Feeble-minded Youth, Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

"An Ideal Colony," paper by Dr. W. P. Spratling, Supt. New York State Hospital for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.

Discussion opened by Dr. A. W. Wilmarth, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Daniel B. Murphy, Rochester, New York, and Dr. A. C. Rogers, Faribault, Minn.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

No session of the Conference.

SATURDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION —

- 8:00. *"Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor and Recreation,"* Hugh F. Fox, Bayonne, N. J., Chairman of Committee.

Address: *"Child Labor and Pauperism,"* Miss Jape Addams, Hull House, Chicago.

Address: *"Child Labor and Illiteracy,"* Hon. Hoke Smith, Atlanta.

Address: *"The Legal and Economic Aspect of Child Labor,"* J. J. Willett, Anniston, Ala.

Address: *"Child Labor as a National Problem,"* by Edgar Gardner Murphy, Chairman of the Alabama Committee on Child Labor.

General discussion.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10.

The Conference Sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.

SUNDAY EVENING.

It is expected that the pulpits of Atlanta will be occupied by Conference Delegates.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11.

GENERAL SESSION —

9:30. *Main Business Session of the Conference.*

10:00. *The Insane, Including Psychopathic Hospitals, Boarding Out and After-Care.* Frederick Peterson, M. D., President New York State Commission in Lunacy, Chairman.

Paper: "*For What Class of Mental Defectives Should the State Make Provision and in What Way?*" Dr. J. T. Searcy, Superintendent State Hospital for the Insane, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

General Discussion.

Topic: "Reception or Psychopathic Hospitals in Our Large Cities." Presented by Dr. M. A. Spink, Indianapolis, Ind., and Dr. Wm. J. Herdman, Ann Arbor, Mich.

General Discussion.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

GENERAL SESSION —

2:00. *Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor and Recreation.* Mr. Fox, Chairman.

Address: "The Use and Abuse of Factory Inspection." Mrs. Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

Address: "The Moral Hazard." Rev. C. Breckenridge Wilmer, Atlanta, Ga.

Address: "The Employer's Point of View." Mayor J. F. Hanson, President of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.

Address: "Industrial Considerations, and the Sociological Work of the Cotton Mill Owners." D. A. Tompkins, Charlotte, N. C.

Address: "Medical and Social Aspects of the Child Labor Question." Frederick L. Hoffman, Statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

General Discussion.

MONDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION —

8:00. *Needy Families in Their Homes, Including Legal Aid.* Edmond J. Butler, New York City, Chairman.

"Report of the Committee," by the Chairman.

Topic: "*The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes.*"

(a) by Private Relief Societies, presented by Thomas M. Mulry, New York City.

(b) by Charity Organization Societies, presented by Jeffrey R. Brackett, Baltimore, Md.

(c) by Public (Official) Agencies, presented by

General Discussion.

Brief "report of progress" from the committee appointed at the Detroit (1902) Conference on "*Workingmen's Insurance in Relation to Charity*," by the Chairman of the Committee, Prof. Chas. R. Henderson, of the Chicago University.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

GENERAL SESSION —

9:30. Business Session.

10:00. "*Disease and Dependence, Housing and Sanitary Inspection*." Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Boston, Mass., Chairman.

Paper: "Relation of Disease to Dependence," by Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities of New York City.

Address: "Accidents and Hurtful Occupations as Causes of Dependence." Rev. Dr. D. J. McMahon, New York City.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SECTION MEETINGS —

A. *County and Municipal Institutions, Outdoor Relief and Vagrancy*. Mr. Stonaker, Chairman.

Topic: "*County and Municipal Corrections*."

Discussion opened by Amos W. Butler, Secretary of the Indiana Board of State Charities.

General Discussion.

B. *Needy Families in Their Homes, Including Legal Aid*. Mr. Butler, Chairman.

Topic: "*The Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes*," by

(a) the Paid Worker, presented by Miss Mary E. Richmond, Secretary Charity Organization Society, Philadelphia, Penna.

(b) the Volunteer Worker, presented by A. W. Gutridge, St. Paul, Minn.

(c) the Visiting Nurse, presented by Mrs. Wm. M. Nixon, Atlanta, Ga.

General Discussion.

C. *Destitute Children, Truancy, Child Labor and Recreation*. Mr. Fox, Chairman.

Topic: "*Destitute and Neglected Children*."

Address: "The Children's Age," by Mrs. E. E. Wilson, New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, Elizabeth, N. J.

Address: "The Children of the Mountains and Rural Districts," by George L. Schon, Superintendent of the Kentucky Children's Home Society, Louisville, Ky.

Address: "Common Sense and Co-operation," by Rev. Hastings H. Hart, Superintendent of the Children's Home and Aid Society, Chicago, Ill.

General discussion, opened by Wm. B. Streeter, Agent Indiana Board of State Charities, Indianapolis, and John B. Montgomery, Superintendent State Public School, Coldwater, Mich.

TUESDAY EVENING.

GENERAL SESSION —

8:00. "The Treatment of Criminals, Including Probation, Parole and Pardon." Rev. S. J. Barrows, Chairman.

Report of the Committee by the Chairman.

Topic: "Prison Labor in the South With Special Reference to State Control and the Lease System." Speakers to be announced.

Discussion.

Closing Exercises.

Note: The program of the Reformatory Section has been unavoidably delayed. The range of discussions will probably include the following topics:

Preparation of the pupil for release; preparation of the home to receive him and subsequent care and visitation.

Graded vs. ungraded school departments.

The suitable employe and how to secure him.

Moral training, Sunday observance, and amusements.

It is expected that a display (exhibit) of the work done in the several institutions for juvenile delinquents will be made at Atlanta.

ATLANTA COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. D. Longino, Chairman; E. V. Carter, H. L. Schlesinger, W. R. Joyner, J. W. English, J. S. B. Thompson, E. H. Thornton, W. G. Cooper, W. J. Northen, Joseph Hirsch, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black, Miss Annie Wallace, Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. A. V. Gude.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

W. R. Joyner, Chairman; H. L. Schlesinger, E. H. Thornton, J. W. English, R. F. Maddox, Frank Hawkins, E. V. Carter, M. M. Jackson, J. J. Eagan, John W. Grant, James R. Gray.

COMMITTEE OF 120.

Dr. T. D. Longino, Chairman; Mayor E. P. Howell, J. W. English, L. Mims, H. M. Atkinson, Preston F. Arkwright, Hoke Smith, J. S. B. Thompson, Dr. A. C. Ward, Dr. L. G. Broughton, Dr. H. S. Bradley, Bishop C. K. Nelson, E. H. Thornton, E. V. Carter, J. P. Averill, J. R. Gray, L. B. Nelson, Dr. A. R. Holderby, W. P. Inman, H. T. Inman, S. M. Inman, Captain R. J. Lowry, H. L. Schlesinger, Captain W. R. Joyner, Joseph Hirsch, J. D. Malsby, W. M. Nixon, Dr. J. D. Turner, Governor J. M. Terrell, Hon. Clark Howell, Hon. W. J. Northen, Paul Romare, R. F. Shedden, W. Woods White, H. H. Cabaniss, J. J. Eagan, R. F. Maddox, Rev. Dr. Gunn, Dr. R. D. Spalding, W. W. Landrum, Rabbi David Marx, Rev. C. B. Wilmer, Jacob Haas, Rev. Dr. Theron Rice, George W. Parrott, Judge George Hillier, Captain E. S. Gay, J. Wylie Pope, A. B. Steele, E. C. Peters, Frank P. Rice, John K. Ottley, W. L. Peel, John W. Grant, Frank Hawkins, A. L. Kontz, J. Frank Beck, Dr. Charles W. Byrd, Dr. Alonzo Monk, Dr. C. E. Dowman, Rev. John E. White, D. D., Forrest Adair, Judge R. T. Dorsey, L. Gholstin, W. R. Hammond, Joel Hurt, J. E. Hickey, George W. Scoville, M. M. Jackson, J. J. Maddox, George Muse, John A. Miller, Wilmer L. Moore, J. R. Nutting, Ora Nunnally, M. Rich, H. C. Stockdell, A. P. Stewart, J. P. Stevens, J. O. Wynn, W. S. Thompson, W. G. Cooper, J. S. Turner, R. L. Foreman, Milton Dargan, F. J. Paxon, Charles A. Davis, Hugh Willet, W. L. Cosgrove, David Woodward, Asa G. Candler, W. S. Witham, Isaac Lieberman, Hon. C. M. Candler, Jacob Elsas, Oscar Elsas, C. R. Winship, John M. Slaton, B. M. Blount, V. H. Kriegshaber, B. F. Abbott, Oscar Pappenheimer, Thomas Egleston, A. D. Adair, M. T. LaHatte, Dr. G. Y. Pierce, J. G. Woodward, W. M. Terry, C. H. Girardeau, J. H. Harwell, W. H. Terrell, C. S. Winn, J. A. Hynds, J. E. Warren, J. Sid Holland, M. M. Turner, I. T. Styron, Philip Breitenbucher, J. L. Key, M. F. Amorous, Burgess Smith and J. W. Stephens.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Edward T. Brown, Pres. Atlanta Woman's Club, 962 Peachtree street; Mrs. James H. Gilbert, Pres. The History Class, Piedmont avenue and Seventh street; Mrs. Porter King, Pres. 19th Century History Class, 73 Merritts avenue; Mrs. Isaac Boyd, Hon. Pres. Every Saturday History Class, 455 Piedmont avenue; Mrs. Frank Coker, Pres. The Reviewers, 93 Washington street; Mrs. W. J. Albert Houston, Pres. The New Era Reading Circle, city; Mrs. J. J. Lynch, Pres. The Morning Reading Circle, Courtland street; Mrs. J. E. Sommerfield, Pres. Council of Jewish Women, 300 Washington; Miss Alice Baxter, Pres. Daughters of Confederacy, 152 West Peachtree; Mrs. Julius Alexander, Vice Pres. Free Kindergarten Association, Forest avenue; Mrs. J. P. Averill, Pres. Home for Friendless, St. Charles Avenue; Mrs. R. J. Lowry, Pres. Ladies' Auxiliary to Grady Hospital, Aragon Hotel; Mrs. M. R. Emmons, Pres. Florence Crittenden Home, 794 Peachtree; Mrs. Martha Boyd, Pres. Auxiliary to Y. M. C. A., The Kimball House; Mrs. T. H. Martin, Pres. The Sheltering Arms, 168 Juniper street; Mrs. H. E. W. Palmer, Pres. Woman's Co-operative Association, 74 Augusta avenue; Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Pres. Fulton County Industrial, Loan and Educational Association, 527 Peachtree street; Mrs. J. T. Eichberg, Pres. Hebrew Benevolent Association, Forsyth street; Miss Weinberg, Pres. Young Women's Benevolent Association, 103 Piedmont avenue; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Pres. Executive Committee Y. M. C. A. of Gulf States, 410 Peachtree street; Mrs. W. L. Peel, Pres. Wesleyan Alumnae Association, 469 Peachtree street; Mrs. Neva B. Strauss, Pres. Atlanta Business Woman's League, Grant street; Mrs. F. O. Foster, Pres. Inman Park Literary Circle, 37 Poplar, Inman Park; Mrs. Julius Brown, Pres. The Bird Lovers, 187 Washington street; Mrs. J. King, Pres. Ladies' Auxiliary G. A. R., 158 Ellis street; Mrs. Frank Inman, Pres. Y. W. C. A., 31 Peachtree place; Mrs. Harry W. Young, Pres. Twentieth Century Music Club, 185 Ivy street; Mrs. George B. Dennon, Pres. Presbyterian Hospital Association, 73 W Fifth street; Mrs. Wilmer Moore, Pres. Order of Old Fashioned Women, 964 Peachtree; Mrs. Evan Howell, 265 Gordon street; Mrs. C. K. Nelson, 765 Peachtree street; Mrs. Livingston Mims, Peachtree street; Mrs. Joseph Terrell, Executive Mansion; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Brookwood, city; Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, 171 East Fair street; Mrs. I. Y. Sage, the Kimball House; Mrs. W. W. Landrum, 150 Spring street; Mrs. Clarence A. Langston, 530 Spring street; Mrs. Forrest Adair, 30 Park avenue; Mrs. A. V. Gude, 85 West North avenue; Mrs. W. J. Northen, The Majestic; Mrs. J. W. English, Jr., 458 Peachtree street; Mrs. George Muse, 179 Capitol avenue; Miss Nettie Sergeant, 204 Washington street; Miss Annie Wallace, The Majestic; Mrs. Wm. M. Nixon, The Majestic; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, 527 Peachtree; Mrs. T. J. Simmons, care Chief Justice Simmons, city; Mrs. James R. Gray, 32 Howard street; Mrs. H. M. Atkinson, Ponce de Leon avenue; Mrs. E. L. Connally, Ashby street, West End; Mrs. Hoke Smith, 197 West Peachtree street; Mrs. J. Frank Beck, city; Mrs. W. H. Wiggs, Pres. Baptist Tabernacle Home, 160 West North avenue; Mrs.

James Jackson, 96 East Linden; Mrs. Alexander Beck, 301 Capitol avenue; Mrs. Wm. King, Pres. Women's Press Club of Georgia, 480 Courtland; Mrs. A. D. Adair, Pres. Baptist Orphans' Home, 94 Washington street; Mrs. D. O. Dougherty, Pres. W. C. T. U., 450 Peachtree street; Mrs. John A. Perdue, Pres. Inman Park Literary Club, Inman Park, city; Miss Virginia Harden, Pres. The Reviewers, 15 Baltimore Place, city; Mrs. Helen Plane, Piedmont avenue; Mrs. John A. Miller, 130 Jackson street, Pres. King's Daughters; Miss Isma Dooly, Constitution; Miss Annie L. Hawkins, News; Miss Katherine Glover, Journal.

ARKANSAS CHARITIES.

BY PROF. J. H. REYNOLDS, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, FAYETTEVILLE.

In Arkansas the county provides for the poor, while the state takes care of the blind, the insane and the mute; the prison population is divided between the two. The insane asylum, the deaf and dumb institute and the blind school are state institutions located at the capital, Little Rock. These institutions are controlled by a board of six men appointed every two years by the Governor. They are paid for actual service rendered. The state treasurer is ex-officio chairman and treasurer of the board. The board meets monthly. Our state charitable institutions are well managed and the inmates well cared for. The board is the guardian of all orphan mutes and the sheriffs keep the board informed in regard to the deaf and dumb in their respective counties. The present Governor has given these institutions special prominence in all of his public utterances. The Legislature now in session has just passed a bill appropriating \$180,000 for an annex to the insane asylum. No special legislation or reform is needed for these institutions.

The Poor.

The county is the only governmental unit responsible for the poor in Arkansas. The sheriff reports all cases to the county judge, who after inquiring into the merits of each passes upon them. If deemed worthy objects of charity, they become a charge upon the county. In providing for the poor the county court may build a poor house, purchase a poor farm or let the poor out to private families. If a house is provided a competent keeper is engaged; if a farm, a superintendent is employed. In any case the county judge makes rules for the government of the poor, and he is held responsible for their treatment. While there is no special complaint either against our poor laws or their administration, yet many worthy cases of charity refuse help because they would have to go to the poor house or poor farm. There is more or less odium attached to accepting public charity in this form. Hence there is doubtless more private than public charity. Public spirited citizens, churches and other organizations do much charitable work of which no record is kept. Private charity will be received by many

who would not think of receiving public charity. The pauper problem is not a question of importance in Arkansas, hence has not received serious attention.

Criminals.

The State provides a penitentiary at Little Rock for the more important criminals. The penitentiary board is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture. Some of the convicts are working inside the walls, some are working under contract and still others are working on the state convict farm. In any case the State feeds, clothes, guards and manages the convicts. In the last two years much trouble has grown out of these contracts. The board in some cases it seems made some bad contracts. The present Governor has regarded some of them so serious that he has tried to have them canceled, but the Supreme Court has held that the State is bound. Just now the question of a state convict farm is an important matter in state politics. The board has bought a farm; but the Governor is strongly of the opinion that bad business judgment was exercised in its purchase, and is urging upon the Legislature to take steps to save the State from what he regards a calamity. But many do not think with the Governor in this matter. Arkansas certainly has not solved the problem of how to deal with her convicts. It is probable that the Legislature will make some change in the management of the convicts in view of the troubles the present board has had. No permanent solution will be attained perhaps, at this session. The convict question is perhaps now *the problem* before the State. The discussion of this question at the Atlanta meeting might help our State, providing a number of our best citizens attend.

The State has not reached a solution of the juvenile criminal problem either. The young man is thrown in with the hardened criminals. The last two governors have used the pardoning power freely with respect to the young delinquent, because they sympathized with the young prisoner and hoped to save him. Efforts to establish a reformatory for youthful delinquents have so far failed.

Persons convicted of misdemeanors or petit larceny never go to the penitentiary. The county judge may let them out to private contractors or put them to work upon the county farm or on some public works, such as county roads. In any case the convict is given credit on his fine for so much a day. The county judge is responsible for the manner in which they are fed, clothed and treated. A few counties have portable jails and keep their prisoners out on the public roads all the time. Persons awaiting trial may go and work and be given credit for the same. In this way some good roads are being built and at the same time the prisoners are well treated.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY JAILS OF MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

I.

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS.

An effort was made last May by the Department of Sociology of the State University to collect some information regarding the condition of the County Jails and County Almshouses of Missouri. The results of this investigation as far as it pertained to the Almshouses were published in the January Bulletin, while the results pertaining to the Jails are submitted herewith:

Thirty-eight out of the one hundred and fourteen counties of the State to which the question blanks on jails were sent responded, namely, Barton, Buchanan, Caldwell, Carter, Cass, Clinton, Cooper, Daviess, DeKalb, Franklin, Gentry, Greene, Jackson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Marion, Mercer, Moniteau, Montgomery, Morgan, Nodaway, Oregon, Perry, Pettis, Pike, Ralls, Ray, Saline, Schuyler, Shannon, Stoddard, Sullivan, Warren, Webster, and Wright.

One of these counties, Morgan, has no jail, but sends its prisoners to neighboring counties; consequently the statistics which follow are those of the remaining thirty-seven counties.

On the whole, the condition of the county jails of the state in the matter of material equipment seems to be far better than that of the almshouses. For example, the cost of the jail buildings, grounds, and equipment in twenty-seven counties which reported upon this point amounted to the sum of \$518,900, an average of \$19,218.52 for each jail. However, \$300,000, or more than half this amount, represents the cost of Jackson county jail, which, if deducted from the total, gives for the twenty-six county jails remaining an average cost of \$8,419.23. But only in the case of ten of these did the cost fall below \$5,000.

As regards the population of the jails, allowance must be made for the fact that the information concerning them was obtained during the summer (for the most part, during June and July), when the number of prisoners is always very small. Probably the maximum number of prisoners confined at any one time in these jails is about three times as high as the figures here given.

In the thirty-seven jails reporting there were four hundred and fourteen prisoners at the time the report was made; eleven jails were empty, namely, those in the counties of Barton, Cass, Caldwell, Carter, Daviess, Lincoln, Moniteau, Oregon, Shannon, Webster, and Wright; three others had only one prisoner each, while eight more had less than five each.

As regards sex and color the four hundred and fourteen prisoners were divided as follows: White males, 193; colored males, 176; white females, 11; colored females, 34. The over-preponderance of colored prisoners, both males and females, in proportion to the colored popula-

tion of these counties is here the striking fact, but one which needs no comment.

Of the four hundred and fourteen prisoners two hundred and forty-eight were serving sentences and one hundred and sixty-five were awaiting trial for felonies or misdemeanors, while one was detained as insane.

Sixteen of those awaiting trial were reported as under eighteen years of age, while twenty-seven of those serving sentences were found in Buchanan, Franklin, Linn, Lafayette, Livingston, Marion, Montgomery, Pike, Ray, and Stoddard county jails.

In regard to proper arrangements for the thorough classification of prisoners, which is the most important matter in jail administration, most of the jails seem extremely deficient. Of the thirty-seven jails twenty-seven reported having separate apartments for women, while ten have not; only six have separate apartments for children, while thirty-one have not; only five have a separate department for old or habitual offenders, while thirty-two have not; only four have a separate department for those awaiting trial, while thirty-three have not; eleven have a separate apartment for the insane, twenty-six have not; four have a separate apartment for detained witnesses, and thirty-three have not. Only one county (Pettis) could report a jail fully equipped to carry out a classification of prisoners in accordance with modern ideas along all the six lines above indicated.

Sanitary arrangements, next to provision for the proper classification of prisoners, are all-important in jail construction; for life in confinement is necessarily unhealthful, and unless sanitary arrangements are perfect the health of the prisoners and ultimately that of the community are in great danger. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that seven out of the thirty-seven jails report complete modern sanitary arrangements as regards heating, lighting, ventilation, drainage, closets, and bathing facilities; while fifteen others report sanitary arrangements which are in part modern and in fair condition. This leaves fifteen jails in which the sanitary arrangements were poor and antiquated.

Very little provision seems to be made for the care of sick prisoners in our county jails. Jackson county has a hospital in connection with its jail, while two other counties (Buchanan and Pettis) send out sick prisoners to local hospitals. Another county (Cooper) adopts the somewhat unusual method of sending sick prisoners to the county almshouse. The remaining thirty-three jails have either no provision for sick prisoners (eighteen so report) or only the services of a county physician.

Of thirty-two jails which report the material of which their buildings are composed only one is of wood; twenty-two are of brick; six are of stone; three of brick and stone. Five jails do not report upon this point. The material of the cells in twenty-one jails is reported to be steel; in eleven, iron; in four, stone; while in one case the material of the cells is not reported.

These facts regarding the construction of the jails seem to indicate that the security of the prisoners has been well borne in mind, but there is less evidence that their safety has been always considered. Thus

only nine out of the thirty-seven jails are reported to be fire-proof, while only two others are especially supplied with water as a provision against fire. The remaining twenty-six report that there is no provision against fire.

As regards the management of the jail, only seven counties report having a jailer in addition to the sheriff, in the remaining counties the sheriff is the jailer. Only in twelve of the counties is the jailer furnished with assistants in the management of the jail, in the remaining twenty-five he has no assistants.

Matrons are provided to look after women prisoners in eleven of the jails reporting, while twenty-six have no matrons.

The doubtful practice of employing "trusties" (*i. e.*, prisoners who are allowed considerable freedom) to help care for the jail obtains in twelve counties, while twenty-five jails report that trusties are not employed.

The maximum number of prisoners confined in one cell at one time varies from six prisoners downward. Only one jail reports six as the maximum number allowed in one cell, while five report five, five report four, five report three, twelve report two, and seven report one. Two jails do not report upon this point.

Intermingling in the corridors seems to be practically universal. Only one jail (Ralls county) reports that it is not permitted.

Separate confinement does not, indeed, appear to be entirely unknown. But apparently it is only used as a means of discipline and resorted to only in the case of refractory prisoners. Twenty-six jails report that it is sometimes employed, while nine report that it is not employed, two jails again not reporting.

As regards the employment of prisoners, which in the management of a jail is second in importance only to the proper classification and separation of prisoners, and to sanitation, only eleven counties report that work is required of their prisoners; in eighteen other counties employment is optional, that is, work is furnished if the prisoner is willing to work, but he is not required to work. Seven county jails report that no employment is furnished their prisoners.

The nature of the employment furnished was indicated in only twenty-two instances. In eight cases the employment was breaking rock; in seven cases it was work on the county roads; and in seven cases it was merely odd jobs around the jail.

Religious services are held in thirteen of the jails "sometimes" according to the reports; in twenty-four no services are held.

The discipline of the prisoners is uniformly reported to be good, though in only about half the jails are methodical rules of living enforced upon the prisoners. Sixteen jails report the enforcement of such rules, while fifteen report that they have no rules.

II.

A SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN
THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF
COUNTY JAILS.

The county jail has been called "a school of crime." The promiscuous herding of prisoners of all ages, both sexes, and of all degrees of criminality which so often obtains in county and city jails is certainly in the highest degree demoralizing to the prisoners, spreads the contagion of crime among them, and so makes the jail an instrumentality in the propagation of crime. So bad has the county jail been generally in this country that many experts have not hesitated to advocate its entire abolition, while others would make it merely a place of safe custody for those awaiting trial. Both of these courses are, however, impossible with our present political institutions. Moreover, the reform of the county jail is entirely practicable if a knowledge of the principles which underlie its correct administration can be widely diffused.

The vital point in jail administration, all experts agree, is adequate provision for complete classification and separation of the prisoners. It is the promiscuous association together of prisoners in idleness which is the source of their corruption in our present jails. Classification and separation of prisoners is, therefore, the remedy for most of the evils connected with the jail system.

An adequate classification should provide separate apartments (1) for women, (2) for children, (3) for witnesses and for insane persons, (4) for first offenders, and (5) for old or habitual offenders. These five classes of prisoners should be entirely separated from one another; hence their apartments should be in separate rooms of the jail, or at least separated by partitions which render communication between them impossible. If the jail has two stories the first story may be divided into two apartments for men (for first offenders and for old offenders), while the second story may be divided into apartments for women, children, insane persons and detained witnesses. The department for children should be as remote as possible from the rest of the jail, and should consist simply of a number of well-guarded rooms rather than a series of steel cells. Children, indeed, should never be committed to jail if a place of safe custody can be found for them elsewhere; especially is this true of children under twelve years of age. But it will often be necessary that children under sixteen be confined in jail, and hence a suitable apartment must be provided for them. Insane persons also should not be committed to jail except under exceptional circumstances, as when extremely violent or inclined to commit criminal acts, and then detained only pending their examination or the making of arrangements for their removal to a hospital. In most cases a single room, properly safe-guarded, will be sufficient in a county jail for both the insane and the detained witnesses, as the number of these classes who have to be dealt with is small except in large urban communities.

The above classification of prisoners should be supplemented and reinforced by the separate confinement of each prisoner. That is, only one prisoner should be allowed to occupy a cell, and communication between cells should be rendered difficult if not impossible. This "separate system" of confinement as it is called, is unanimously recommended by experts for city and county jails. It is the distinguishing feature of the English jail system, and English jails are the best in the world. The following are some of the chief advantages of separate confinement in county jails: (1) It secures the salutary effect of a first arrest upon inexperienced offenders, which is dissipated by association; (2) it prevents the contagion of crime which results in making our jails schools of crime; (3) it prevents the escape of prisoners and at the same time protects the jailer, making the government of the jail an easy matter; (4) it is wholesome discipline for the vicious; (5) it protects the better class of prisoners who do not wish to associate with the vile and depraved, and saves them from recognition and annoyance by other prisoners after their discharge.

The usual objection to separate confinement is that it is injurious to health. But English experience has amply demonstrated that solitary confinement for a period of not less than nine months does not seriously affect health, and ninety-nine per cent. of the jail sentences of this country are for periods of less than nine months.

The best jails in the United States, as those of England, are managed upon the separate system. Sheriffs who have tried separate confinement for each prisoner say that they would not return to the old system. It is the only system which makes jail-breaking practically impossible, the management and control of prisoners easy, and which effectually prevents the moral contamination of prisoners by one another and gives to each ample opportunity for reflection and repentance.

The only serious objection to the separate system for jails is that it makes the furnishing of employment for prisoners difficult. But the labor of jail prisoners is never a matter of profit, as it is clearly impossible to employ profitably a small number of prisoners who are constantly changing. The labor of jail prisoners is, therefore, chiefly a matter of discipline. On this account it is important and should be required of every prisoner serving a sentence, even though it be only a short one; but on this account it can also easily be adapted to separate confinement. Either piece-work can be given to the prisoner in his cell, or he can be put to work alone upon the rock pile, so many hours each week. Several rock piles may be used if there are several courts to the jail. In the case of old, hardened offenders it would be permissible to set a group of them at work on the same rock pile under the rule of strict silence; but this should never be done with the young first offenders or those awaiting trial.

Of course the separate system cannot be adopted at once by the jails of this state, as that would involve the remodeling, if not the rebuilding, of most of them. But every jail can introduce it to some extent. All jails, e. g., can prohibit the promiscuous intermingling of prisoners in

the corridor. Nearly all jails can introduce the five-fold classification of prisoners, spoken of above, with little expense, while the better equipped jails can easily provide for the separate confinement of first offenders, the class which most needs protection from the demoralizing influences of the jail. Finally every new jail can be erected on the principle of a separate cell for every prisoner and separate apartment for each class of prisoners.

As regards the number of prisoners confined in a single cell, there seems to be little excuse for the large number confined in one cell at present in some counties except antiquated conditions. The writer has known of as many as thirteen prisoners being confined in a single large cell in one of the jails of the state. If it is demoralizing for even two prisoners to occupy a cell in common, it must be worse for three, four, and even six prisoners to be thus confined together. Such a practice, as well as the permitting of promiscuous intermingling continually in the corridor, is utterly subversive of all the ends sought by imprisonment.

The matter of the employment of prisoners in jails has already been incidentally noted. It should be an axiom in jail management that idleness, especially idleness in association, puts a premium upon crime and gives opportunity for every evil to flourish inside the prison walls. County courts, therefore, should make every effort to furnish prisoners in county jails with employment. But one form of employment furnished jail prisoners in this state is of doubtful character; that is, work upon the public roads. This necessarily takes the prisoners in gangs far from the jail, exposes them to public gaze, subjects them to degrading treatment by armed guards, and has so many other objectionable features that experience has everywhere condemned such work as a rational way of employing prisoners.

Methodical rules of living should by all means be enforced upon prisoners in jails; that is, they should be required to rise and retire at definite hours, to devote so much time to work, to meals, and (if possible) to study and reading each day. This discipline is good for the prisoner and is what his moral nature especially needs. Above all, the prisoner should be forced to keep himself and his cell scrupulously clean; for "cleanliness is always akin to godliness" and has a reformatory effect upon the prisoner.

Books and papers for prisoners should always be rigidly inspected and excluded if they are not of the highest moral character. Games of chance should not be permitted except under exceptional circumstances.

Regular religious services should be held if possible, but better yet would be the encouragement of regular visits to the prisoners in their cells by sensible persons who wish to do personal religious work with them.

As regards the proper construction of the jail, the principal points have been already dealt with in discussing the management. The chief matter is the provision for the classification and separation of prisoners through having a number of rooms or apartments in the jail and separate cells for each prisoner. Another matter of great importance is security

against jail-breaking. This is best accomplished by the use of the steel-cell construction. Open steel cages are, however, not desirable, but the cell should be constructed of steel plate. The walls, ceiling, and door of the cell should be of heavy steel plate, while the window should be protected by three-quarter inch round steel bars braced by cross bars. If the floor of the cell is not of steel it should be of solid concrete several feet in thickness. In order to prevent jail-breaking tools being passed to the prisoners through the outside windows it would be well to cover them with a fine wire screen which would give clear evidence of any attempt to introduce such articles.

Another important matter in the construction of a jail is protection against fire. Every jail should be so constructed as to be practically fire-proof. This can be easily accomplished if the steel-cell construction with brick or stone walls is used. If the sheriff's residence is attached to the jail there should be a fire-proof partition between the two.

The matter of sanitary arrangements in the construction of a jail as already noted, is of the highest importance. There should be a plentiful supply of water and in each cell there should be a modern improved water-closet and wash-bowl, both properly vented. In connection with each apartment there should be adequate bathing facilities. Heat should be provided by a steam or hot water system. Ventilation and drainage should be perfect. Finally, the jail should be well lighted, both by night and by day.

Jails constructed and managed as this paper has described will be but little, if any, costlier than our present jails. In the long run they will be much cheaper, for they will not be crime-breeders, as our present jails are, but they will aid in the repression of crime and the reclamation of the criminal class.

ASSOCIATION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL IN PHILANTHROPY.

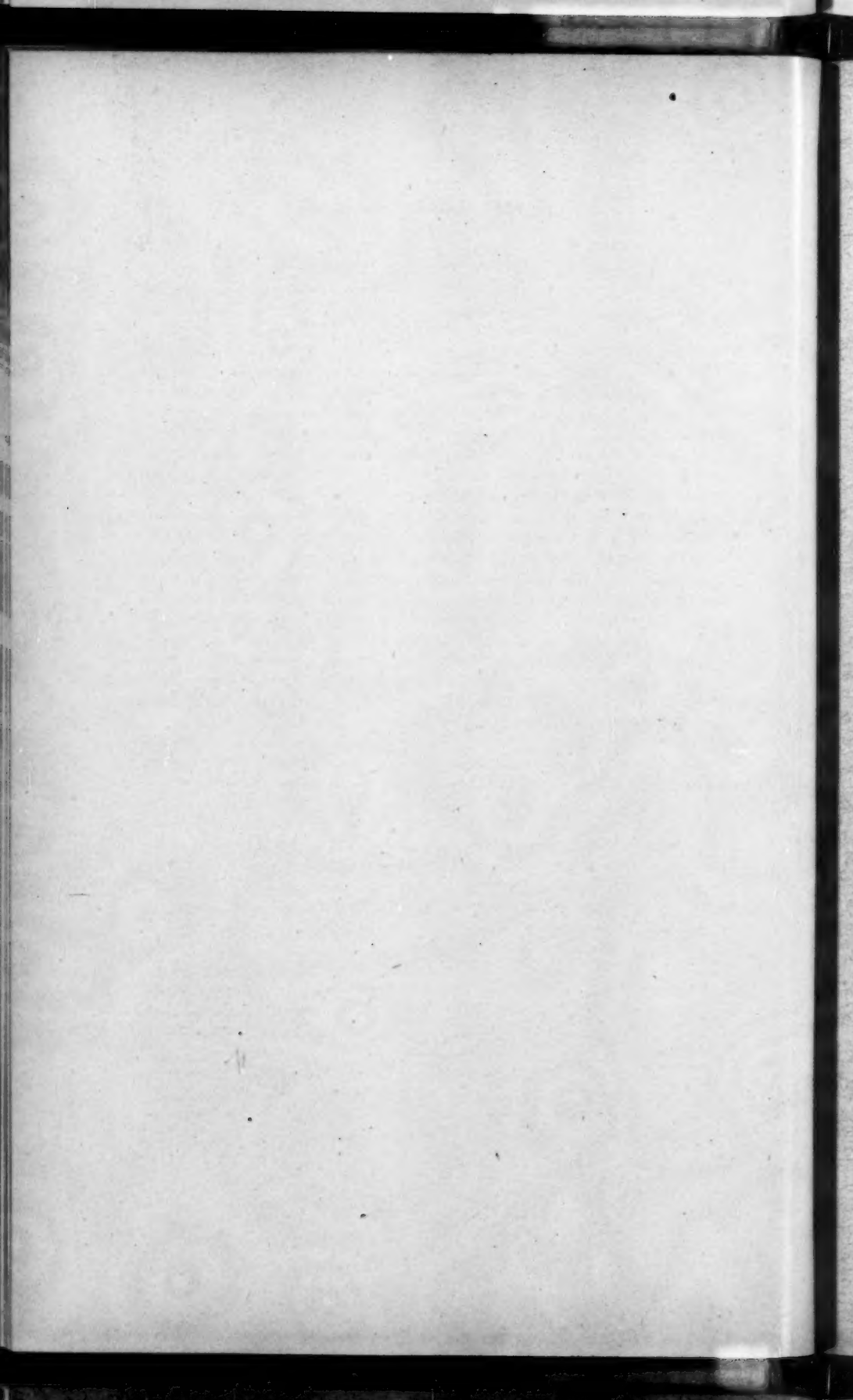
ALICE L. HIGGINS, BOSTON, MASS.

This School, which has been carried on by the New York Charity Organization Society for five summers, is already well known to philanthropic workers. For six weeks each season, students with either college training or practical experience have met in the lecture room and district offices to study the principles of modern charity. Many who have been members of the School, to-day hold positions with large opportunities for service, and in every large city may be found men and women who are anxious to keep in touch with the School and its members. From the first the graduates — if any one can graduate from a six-weeks' school, concentrated though it be — have shown the greatest interest in the continuance of the School, and almost any morning last year, members of earlier classes were present to listen, join in the discussion, or possibly to lecture.

It therefore seemed wise to consider some Association whereby this chance acquaintanceship with new classes and friendship between fellow-classmen could be fostered and strengthened. A meeting of members from all classes who were in the vicinity of New York was arranged at the close of the last session, and proved so enthusiastic that it was unanimously agreed to form an Association which should meet twice a year — once in New York at the close of the School, when former members could welcome the new graduates; and at the time and place of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, when members widely separated by distance would be drawn together by the interests of the Conference. All members of the School were asked to join the Association without payment of dues, and all who had lectured before the School were invited to become honorary members.

Acceptances that expressed great interest were received from every direction — San Francisco, cities and towns in Iowa and Kansas, and every section of the United States, Canada, Porto Rico and even Spain, for philanthropic workers come from all directions to the School and go widely, as service calls. In fact, so widely have the members traveled that some have passed beyond their addresses, and the secretary hopes no member will feel forgotten if he or she reads here for the first time of the Association. Several letters have been returned unclaimed, and new addresses will be gladly received.

The officers are now arranging the details of a social meeting to be held in Atlanta, and by courtesy of the Secretary of the Conference and of the Editor of *Charities*, notices of the meeting will be published both in the Conference Bulletin and in *Charities*.



INDEX.

	PAGE
Organization of Conference of 1903 —	
Officers	1
State Corresponding Secretaries	2
Standing Committees	3-4
The Atlanta Conference	5
Two Important Appointments — Frederick Howard Wines, Wm. H. Allen.....	5
Captain C. B. Denson.....	6
The Third Kansas State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	7
The New Jersey State Conference.....	8
The Virginia State Conference.....	10
The Atlanta Conference — Local Arrangements, Hotels, Railroad Rates and Program	18
Atlanta Committees	22
Arkansas Charities	24
The Condition of the County Jails of Missouri.....	26
Association of the Summer School in Philanthropy.....	33

Travel to ATLANTA

VIA

Queen & Crescent Route

and SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Direct Connections at Cincinnati and Louisville from all Points North, East and West to the SOUTH.

THROUGH PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS
STANDARD VESTIBULED DAY COACHES
CAFÉ AND PARLOR OBSERVATION CARS

REMEMBER that the Queen & Crescent Route is the most picturesque, shortest and has the fastest schedules. You will not make a mistake by having your tickets read via Queen & Crescent Route to the next convention to be held at Atlanta. Write for rates and printed matter.

W. J. MURPHY,
General Manager

CINCINNATI

W. A. WHEARSON,
General Passenger Agent

